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NOTES

on the

Lectures

of

N. Chapman M.D.

on the

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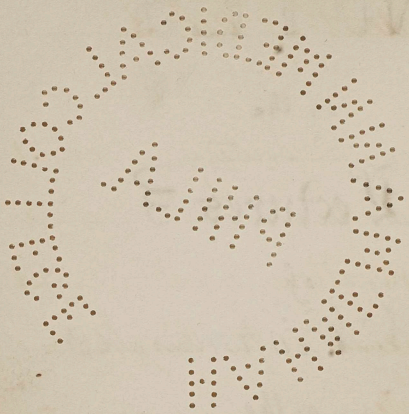

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Chronic Dysentery.

In these cases after the acute symptoms have subsided, there remains considerable tenderness of the bowels. The stools are small & painful & consisting of mucus or feculent matter and are extremely offensive. The evacuations are griping and painful. The food is not digested. The skin is dry and hard. The eyes and the shrunk and meagre appearance of the face. There is a confinement of the blood in the internal parts of the body and these cases after assisting tonics. have been cured by small and repeated bleedings and Dover's powders keeping up moderate & long continued perspiration. The flannel roller may here be used with advantage.

The disease may be protracted by derangement of the liver or other abdominal viscera. Mercury is

Sem. the appropriate remedy. But when there is much debility Nitric or perhaps the Nitro. Muri-atic acid may be employed. The Warm bath acidulated with Nit: Mur. acid more or less strongly according to the tenderness of the skin. I have found not only useful in chronic dysente-ry but also in diarrhea. Syphylis & pseudo sy-phylis. The common mode of preparing this is to add equal portions of Nit: & Muriat: acids together and to add ℥i of this mixture for ev-ery gallon of water. It answers well as a fede-luvium and the same acidulated water may be used for 6 or 8 days. It should be heated to 96°. After a while the gums become tender as in incipient ptyalism which is the mark of its opera-tion on the system. When the Nit: Mur: acid is used internally not less than ℥ij should be taken

in 24 hours beginning with a small quantity and increasing the dose. The form in which it is taken is ℥i – mixed with ℥vi – a viij of water to which may be sweetened with a little sugar

Diarrhœa

This has been defined a morbid increase in the peristaltic motions of the bowels (but this is not so) In recent cases where the disease arises from certain indigestible matters taken into the stomach there is nausea & vomiting. a pallid surface, the bowels are flatulent and rumbling & distended. The appearance of the stools is various, sometimes thin & watery – in other cases thick & tenacious from containing mucus and discoloured by

yellow
green bile. in others pale or arkeloard or of a milky
appearance.

If the case is protracted or if active & violent
the system is extremely prostrated. The skin is
dry, the extremeties edematous and sometimes the
"facies Hippocrat:"

It closly resembles dysentery and they are
convertible diseases. i-e. Diarhoea may be con-
-verted into dysentery and vice versa.

Dipection shows in violent cases. marks of in-
-flammation erosion or Aphacelus. In protrac-
-ted cases. the intestines relaxed & the mesente-
-ric glands enlarged & sometimes indurated.

When diarhoea is a-originel affection of
the prima via it may generally be cured.
but when it is symptomatic of other disea-
-se it almost always proves fatal.

† while the pulse and strength of the patient was at it

In the treatment of diarrhœa we are to attend to removing morbid causes & checking peristaltic motion — For the former of these indications an Emetic is first to be employed — After the operation of this is over. a dose of Rhubarb or Magnesia is of utility. Mild diaphoretic mixtures of which Opium is the basis may now be employed. When the disease proves intractable our inquiries should be directed to the state of the system. If there is a tense corded & irritable pulse. do not fail to Bleed. Nor will a single Bleeding however copious, be sufficient. It must be repeated every 2 or 3 days and you cannot fail to be pleased with its effects. I have in the cure of chronic diarrhœa bled 14 or 15 times. each time taking about ℥vi - of blood - Emetics once, twice or thrice a week are to be employed

10

℞ ands Calomels grs V

not as evacuants, but to produce a renovation of the alimentary canal. After a sufficient purgation has been made by the preceding

The following preparation may be used with advantage ℞ Rhei. gr XXX. Ipecac X, gr. ℥ Opium gr. IV- Divide pill X or XII- One to be taken every two or three hours through the day

At night going to bed, gr. X of Dovers powders are to be taken and its operation assisted by the ordinary warm drinks. The habitual use of the warm bath is useful and may be rendered more stimulant by the addition to the water of salt, Cayenne pepper or Mustard. I have found a warm bath of the decoction of oak bark highly useful. After the patient enters the bed he is to be rubbed with a flesh brush till a universal glow is produced.

+ 3 or 4 times in the course of the day

Alum is an exceedingly valuable article in diar-
-hœa. The mode of administration is to give 5 grs
of Alum with ½ gr of Opium. Sometimes the
addition of an aromatic particularly Cinnamon
is serviceable. Sometimes the addition of a small
portion of Ipecac. is of utility especially if the
surface is dry — Chorley's Vitriolic Solution
possesses considerable power but is a disagree-
-able remedy — Much may be expected from
Mercury. It is to be given in minute doses
more with a view to its alterative than salin-
-vant effect — It is here that the Nit. Muri:
acid has been resorted to with advantage.
The Vesicating applications are useful and
are commonly applied to the extremities
but I have frequently derived ~~stable~~ greater
from applying them immediately over the

abdomen, still greater advantage.

In this disease there are some cases where there is a purulent discharge from the bowels resembling pleet. Cases of this nature are most successfully managed by the Balsamic and Terebinthinate preparations The Copaiva or Spirits of Turpentine may be employed or what is still better The common Fidler's resin. The common resin of the shops in the dose of grs X. three, four or five times in twenty four hours

In that species of the disease which depends on relaxation of the alimentary canal, we must endeavour to restore tone to the stomach and bowels. The best remedy for this purpose is Galls alone or in combination with other articles. The preparations of this system prove serviceable - Logwood or some-

granate bark generally in decoction. Cinnamon or Clove tea often answer well. Geranium Maculatum has been recommended. The Blue berry root the Mineral acids specially the Nitric in combination with Laudanum are often employed with benefit. Vinegar sometimes proves useful in the colliquative diarrhœa attending Hectic Fever. I have known Mercury successfully employed even in the colliquative diarrhœa of the last stage of consumption & even to cure it. But in some of these cases it proves detrimental. In the advanced stages of Idiopathic Diarrhœa it is more useful. but it is to be gradually employed. The dose should be ¼ to ⅙ or ⅛ gr.

To invigorate the stomach which in diarrhœa is always more or less affected. The preparations of Iron and the Vegetable Bitters may be employed

The Diet should consist of farinaceous arti-
-cles as Sago, Tapioca &c. Light digestible solid
food without vegetables: and the juice of ham
are allowable. But every species of broth is
inadmissible. Stale bread or crackers may be
eaten — The best drink is water, but when
the habits of the patient or particular circum-
-stances render something else necessary. Bran-
-dy or port wine may be allowed.

The surface should be kept warm and
the best manner of doing it is by the flan-
-nel roller. Regular exercise is beneficial
As a last resource we must send the
patient on a sea voyage to a more tempe-
-rate climate —

Constipation

Is a preternatural retention of the excrements The Faces when discharged are hard & dry & the evacuation of them painful. This state though in some instances it may continue a long time without producing any remarkable effects is generally productive of head ache nausea. Fatid breath & various other symptoms of an unpleasant and disagreeable nature. By continuing a long time it lays a foundation for the most desperate diseases. The mind is strongly influenced by the disease

The temper is sour, gloomy and desponding Cases of constipation may be arranged under the heads of those arising from an irritability of the bowels & those from a defi-

-ciency of or vitiation of the bile. Though both forms of the disease require much the same remedies and treatment. In the first species stimulating cathartics are to be given to quicken the peristaltic motion of the bowels and afterwards mild laxatives to keep up the action. Calomel may be given for the first two or three days & then Sulphur or Magnesia alone or both united or Rhubarb may be given. This latter has been objected to because it has a tendency to produce costiveness. But this may be in great part done away by mixing it in equal portions with Castile soap.

When the bile is deficient or vitiated. The same treatment is to be pursued. We rouse the activity of the liver by Mercurial purges or if these fail, by a slight salivation which will

almost uniformly succeed. The aloetic prepar-ations are useful as purgatives. but do not as formerly supposed supply the place of the bile - Ox bile is useful as a purgative gr X of the inspissated bile will generally purge two or three times - Charcoal in the dose of a table spoonful - purges with some activity. it is to be administered when there is much fœtor of breath, ~~or which is unusual~~

Diet. All astringent articles should be avoided. Laxative vegetables and ripe fruit are suitable. Bran and molasses is an excellent article of food in constipation

The patient should endeavour to have a stool every day whether he has an inclination or not. —

DISEASES of the Respiratory System.

In this class I comprehend the diseases of the Lungs and those parts immediately connected with them —

On the suppression of the perspiration by cold — there is an engorgement of the vessels of the lungs with blood. Soon reaction takes place & then is a slow general and invigorating

But when there has previously been exposure to heat or debility reaction either does not take place, when we have the Sobbling pulse heavy oppressed respiration should be fair or it takes place partially and then we have inflammation — the skill lies in that part which is most predisposed to it

Catarrh.

Consists in inflammation & an increased secretion from the mucous membrane of the nose & trachea and is occasioned by exposure to cold. alterations of weather &c &c

It comes on with a sense of fulness about the breast, the flow of an acrid fluid from the nose and eyes denominated coryza; considerable lassitude & Muscular soreness, more sensibility to cold than usual. a sense of roughness and soreness of the trachea, stricture and pain of the breast and dry cough

When the disease has been originally violent or when there are frequent relapses or even light colds which have been neglected are dangerous as they are apt to produce some severe anginous affection.

this is afterwards extended down the trachea & bronchies. It often goes further & involves the pulmonary substance & then are pain and oppression —

On Dissection the appearances are various In recent cases there are marks of inflammation an increased quantity of mucus and sometimes an effusion of coagulable Lymph This disease in its commencement is strongly analogous to that of living membranes in general

The remedies used in the treatment of this disease are divided into such as are to be employed in the forming stage, and such as are to be used after the disease has ~~is~~ formed. - Nothing answers so well to check the forming ~~st~~ catarrh as a dose of opium going to bed. If prevented from using this remedy by the prejudice or idiosyncrasy of the patients we may resort to such the ordinary means of exciting perspiration Ant. Vin: Antim. ~~tart~~ Pedelavium vesica-

-ed mucose stimulating by the addition of Lick-
-ory ashes Hot Lemonade currant jelly & water
bran tea. or Herb teas Molapes & vinegar Whey.
The molapes whey is very useful and is admi-
-rably adapted to cases of hoarseness. Where we
wish decidedly to produce perspiration Expatori-
-um or the pleurisy root answer very well.
Dr Physic's plan of inhaling equal portions
of Hoffman's Anod: Liq: & Laudanum hard-
-ly ever fails preventing catarrh if applied in
time. The Infusion of Cicuta in Ether has been
recommended in such incumstances

When once fairly established a violent ca-
-tarrh proves unmanageable without V.S. The
quantity taken should be regulated by the
state of the pulse & other concomitant circumstances
Purging is necessary and the saline articles

are generally preferred. To keep the bowels in a soluble state the following preparation will be found useful. ℞ Sulp. Magnes. ℥i- Sal: Nitr: ℥i- Tart: Antim: gr̄ſs. m̄ ſſtr. ad. Div: in pulv: iv- VIII One of these is to be taken every 2 or 3 hours.

Emetics are useful exhibited early in the disease but when the attack has so far advanced as to produce pain and inflammation they are not to be used. Bleeding then will only check the disease

Blisters are of utility in the declining stages of catarrh when a lingering cough and pain about the breast exist. but applied too early, great mischief and inconvenience are the result.

There are many different preparations denominated cough mixtures, which mostly containing opium as their basis should not be indiscriminately employed. But they may prove useful as promoters of

prostration in the declining stage of the disease just mentioned, I shall give you the formula for the preparation of a few of the best.

℞ Ext: Glycir: ℥iij Aqua fervida ℥iv ℔ss solut: adde. Spt: Nit: Dulc ℥ij- Vin: Antim: ℥j- Tinct: Opii gtt. XXX. m. S. A table spoonfull to be taken pro re nata-

℞ Sal. Tart: Vin: Antim: ā ā. ℥j- Laud: gtt XL. Spt: Lavend: Comp: ℥j- Aqua. ℥iv or V. m ft.

S. A table spoon full pro re nata

Diet. A rigorous Antiphlogistic course should be pursued.

The patient should be confined in a room duly ventilated regulated as regards temperature and if possible in bed.

There are some persons peculiarly liable to this disease and as it is liable to produce pulmonary consumption

all exciting causes should by such persons be avoi-
-ded and they should be warmly clothed

Catarrhus Epidemicus

This disease not only prevails over whole countries but sometimes over the whole world it is commonly known by the denomination of Influenza and it has existed ever since the earliest medical records. It generally travels from North to South though sometimes it takes the opposite direction. It appears to differ from catarrh in its origin in this. That while catarrh arises from some sensible quality of the air. The other arises from some insensible quality of the air. It does not appear to be propagated by contagion It sometimes takes on the inflammatory character. at others that of Typhus. when

it assumes the former character the treatment employed in catarrh is required. But when it takes on the latter character the treatment is that pursued in the Winter epidemic of the United States. Some times it is a Celiacy affection & then evac. of alim. canal are demanded.

Of Tracheitis.

Cynanche Trachealis.

or Croup.

This disease is for the most part confined to an early period of Life occurring most commonly within between the 1st and 6th years though I have known it to attack children within the month and in some instances to occur in adults. These cases are however very

~~but~~ rare.

There is no reason to suppose ~~to suppose~~ that croup is propagated by contagion. It arises from certain states of the atmosphere cold &c. and ~~it is~~ some places are much more subject to it than others. By some it is said to run in families.

Croup is divided into Spasmodic & inflam-matory. When the attack is sudden it must depend upon Spasm. as inflammation is slow-er in its operation

Dissection proves these views of the sub-ject to be correct. When death suddenly takes places there are no marks of inflam-mation. But where the approach of the disease has been slow or ~~the~~ inflam-mation has extended to the Larynx from other parts. there are evidences of inflam-mation

+ 8 Quick imitated pulse

No difference in the treatment of the two species of croup is required. Bromedy is so useful in Spasm of high action, as V.S. and more so even as anti-spasmodics

Sometimes it comes on suddenly, and a child who went to bed apparently in perfect health may wake up in the night with stridulous cough. flushed face. difficult respiration. The child will not remain long in one posture. It is restless and uneasy. This case depends on Spasm and soon proves fatal unless the proper treatment is adopted. But on many occas. the dis. advances gradually with the symptoms of catarrh with a harder cough than usual. When completely formed there is no difference between the two

VV

My plan of treating the disease is exceedingly simple. Called in the commencement, I endeavour to puke the child freely. I here prefer the Tart: Antim. which failing I sometimes prescribe it in combination with Ipecac. The most certain emetic is a combination of Tart: Antim: Ipecac: and Calomel. At the same time I endeavour to puke I employ the warm bath, keeping the child in it for 10 or 15 minutes. This frequently abates the disease and aids the operation of the emetic. If the emetic does not operate or if the desired effect is not produced V.S. will frequently answer the purpose Topical depletion by cups applied to the sides and back and not to the fronts of the neck are useful. Leeches are to be pre-

" to blisters or other remedies
may procure their Cure. When
the complaint is purely hysterical
Flannels dipped in Hot Water
& applied round the throat is useful.

" to what is mentioned Letter by Dr Cooke
Nurse Smith

-ferred. Sinapisms to the neck are also useful
When these remedies fail we must push
V.S. ad deliquium animi. The moment
that syncope takes place the symptoms en-
-tirely disappear. Small bleedings in this
case as recommended by some is an abuse
of an important remedy. The bleeding should
be so copious as to produce a decided im-
-pression. The disease being broken I admin-
-ister Calomel in the largest possible dose
that it may speedily act as a purge. But
should there be cough and tightness of
breast I employ Poligala Senika as an
expectorant. In the commencement of
the attack the affection is confined to the
upper part of the Larynx. But if let alone
for 10 or 15 hours the bronchia become affected

Thin one hypostasis of an accumulation of matter in the lungs & inability to expectorate it

This form occurs in children of a plethoric habit

The respiration becomes Laborious the countenance ghastly. The eyes inflamed the pupil dilated. full distinct pulse

When the bronchial affection consists in a collection of mucus in the bronchia and air cells of the Lungs the symptoms resemble those of a catarrh which has run a longer course than usual. The pulse is languid and the surface cold and clammy. But when there is a sanguineous congestion of the Lungs there is no indication of mucus no wheezing. The pulse is full & little compressible hurried & panty respiration

To relieve the oppressed Lungs in the former case we resort to the warm bath & copious vomiting with the stimulating emetics or the juice of the onion or garlic-

When the Convict is taken to the forbidden cups to the back are highly useful. Polishing or clothing worn out of Sort designation or Note of Suspension a recreation by the Prison Band

In the latter case where there is a sanguineous congestion of the Lungs. Blood should be slowly detracted. watching the effects of the operation on the system. if it appears productive of benefit it should be repeated

In the subsequent treatment expectorants are to be employed. as. In Vin: Antim: & preparations of Squill have been recommended. Dr Cote's Pine Syrup is a very useful preparation — Calomel is an extremely active expectorant and some practitioners trust exclusively to it.

I found croup in its first stage to be a spasmodic affection of the Lungs. In the last stage of it it usually peripneumonia notha

The adventitious membrane is sometimes to be formed within the Larynx. It has occasionally been discharged by coughing or vomiting & an operation has several times been performed for its removal. This however is a desperated & precarious expedient

The diseases of children partake more of the inflammatory character & they bear vigorous depletion better than adults.

It is a rule with me never to leave a child with this disease until the most threatening symptoms have disappeared. This I do not only on account of the extraordinary rapidity of the disease. But on account of the uncertainty of the operation of remedies

The pulse sinks. cold clammy skin
difficulty of respiration approaching
to suffocation as marked by the protruded
eye-ball. Causes. Cold & inflam
extend, to lar. & neighbouring parts.

Of Cynanche Laryngea —
— or Laryngetis —

The Larynx is liable to acute and chronic inflammation. of the treatment of the latter I shall not speak till I come to the subject of pulmonary consumption. Laryngetis is characterized by fever. by pain which patient refers to the Larynx. by great difficulty of respiration and deglutition sometimes spasmodic ation creates the sensation of suffocation & in some cases the pain is augmented by pressure on the Larynx. The duration of the disease is 2 or 3 days. It is imminently dangerous Dissection sometimes shows an effusion of coagulable lymph on the surface of the lining membrane of the Larynx

* This is the proximate cause of death

Sing - Death for Croup by absence of cough and the period of life at which it occurs, being a disease of advanced life - Destiny, for Cynanche Trach. by pulling tongue forward much pain, the upright posture

sometimes a collection of purulent matter is found and sometimes a swelling about the glottis which is sometimes so great as to obliterate the rima glottidis

Treatment. V.S. at the onset is to be urged ad deliquium animi. Leeches to the throat are of great utility. After these a blister to reach from ear to ear should be applied. Next active evacuations from the bowels are important; and the whole antiphlogistic regimen is to be pursued;

— u — u —

Cynanche Tonsillaris

This is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces, affecting particularly the tonsils and spreading from

these. so as in many cases to affect the pa-
-late and uvula. It is known by the swel-
-ling of the fauces and the difficult deglu-
-tition. When the inflammation runs high
the swelling is so great as to impede
deglutition. Sometimes it extends to the
Eustachian tube and produces great
pain in the ear. It is rarely the respiration
is affected. The pulse is generally vig-
-orous and much accelerated.
Cynanche Tonsillaris sometimes terminates
in suppuration in one or both tonsils -
and the rupture of these abscesses affords
great relief. Sometimes the inflammation
instead of being of a vivid red colour pecu-
-liar appears to be of the nature of erisipelas
This sometimes terminate in vesications

which are followed by ulcers of a white or grey colour which generally go off in a few days without producing any serious inconvenience. After the inflammation has disappeared the tonsils sometimes remain large & indurated.

Exposure to cold is the principal cause of the disease. It affects chiefly the young & the plethoric habit increases the predisposition to the disease

The Treatment is divided into that useful in the forming & that useful in the subsequent stages. When the pain is first felt and before inflammation is established stimulating gargles answer well. Of these the best is an Infus. of Cayenne Pepper. Good is also derived from stimulant

embrocations to the neck. as Opodeldoc. Vol. Lin:
Poultices applied round the neck often prevent
inflammation. The best is the boiled potatoe
poultice. The other common poultices answer
well.

When inflammation has taken place
we resort to remedies to reduce it.
Emetics if not too long delayed generally
reduce the inflammation. They are to be
followed by Purgatives. Not being ar-
rested by these we recur to V.S. Whether
it is necessary or not is to be judged from
the pulse. In this disease there are some
cases where V.S. is indispensible. But even
in these it is not as beneficial as in other
inflammations. Topical depletion or
scarifications of the tonsils are useful
A blister over the neck is advantageous

In the superficial form heat does not differ much from that already mentioned we depend upon topical depletion & stimulating gargles & iron preparations to support the system

If these remedies fail we endeavour to bring on maturation by applying poultices to the throat. After the complete establishment of inflammation gargles prove pernicious. What answers better is to let the patient put on his tongue equal parts of sugar and Salt Petre. and to allow it to dissolve there and trickle down his throat. Inhalations of the steam of water or water & vinegar are sometimes useful.

The tumours being brought to maturation which is known by their yellow hue and a pulsation in them they should be opened with a Lancet. After the tumour have been open milk & water gargles should be employed.

When by the frequent recurrence of the inflammation the tonsils have become permanently enlarged. difficulty of respiration is produced. Sometimes these enlarged glands have disappeared spontaneously. Sometimes they may be removed by the use of very astringent gargles as of Galls. Kino. Bark &c. &c. But when these fail. they may be removed by the operation.

— a — a —

Cynanche Parotidea

Mumps.

This is a painful enlargement of the parotid and submaxillary glands. It commences about the angle of the jaw and from thence extends over the neck and fore side of the face. The disease chiefly attacks children. appears

a renewal of
The susceptibility to the disease
is destroyed by an attack.

We should carefully avoid
the influence of cold

as an epidemic & is probably contagious
It has been known to terminate in suppuration
It has a tendency to affect the testes or mam-
-mæ by metastasis and this is much more fre-
-quent when it occurs in adults. In some
instances it is again translated & affects the
the brain producing the symptoms of phrenitis
Except in cases of metastasis no medical
treatment is required. A flannel should
be put round the neck. The patient should
be kept on a low diet and purged with
some saline article and if there is much
excitement bleeding should be employed
When metastasis to the brain takes place the
treatment is the same as in phrenitis
When to the testes or mamma we should en-
-deavour to reduce inflammation by topical

and general depletion and the Antiphlo-
gistic regimen

Of Pneumonic Inflammation

I shall treat of this affection of the Lungs under the heads of Pneumonia vera and Pneumonia Notha. The former is an inflammation of pleura or of the substance of the Lung. The Latter is an apoplectic condition of the Lungs

— Pneumonia vera —

Comes on with pain in one side and a difficulty of breathing on the affected side. Flush-es alternating with chill. Hard dry cough & deficient expectoration which consists only of

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phlegm or in the more violent cases is streak-
-ed with blood

There is fever, difficult respiration and
pain in some part of the thorax. The
pains sometimes shift about for the first
3 or 4 days when they become fixed to one
side.

It is caused by the cold, or vicissitudes of
weather and mostly attacks persons of a
robust and vigorous habit & with an in-
-flammatory diathesis. It occurs most
frequently in the winter or spring

The symptoms are unfavorable when there
is a sudden prostration of strength in an ad-
-vanced stage of the complaint with sud-
-den suppression of expectoration and a
lividness of the countenance & lips

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But they are favorable when there is an abatement of the fever & pain a facility of breathing. the patient able to lie on either side, the occurrence of critical discharges and an equal perspiration over the whole body with a free expectoration of yellow purulent matter

Dissection exhibits the pleura uniformly inflamed, the vessels injected and an effusion of coagulable lymph over its surface the inflammation is also seen extending into the substance of the lung & in some instances there are large accumulations of purulent matter or extravasated blood met with. the lungs are occasionally found gangrenous. Effusion into the thorax is not rare —

Treatment. Abe Bleed copiously and repeat it if necessary. Topical depletion by cups or Leeches is useful. and after arterial excitement has been reduced the vesicating applications. When the debility is too great to allow V. S., Local depletion by cups or Leeches may precede the vesicating remedies. Purging which is so useful in other inflammations is not equally beneficial in Pneumonic inflammation and the bowels should be merely kept in a soluble state. Diaphoretics may be employed when arterial excitement is reduced. They then relieve constriction and promote expectoration. The best article of this kind is the combination of Opium. Calomel and Spirit. When the inflammatory symptoms have disappeared and the

* and the thorough evacuation of the alimentary canal by emetics or cathartics

* in the Antimonial preparation

expectoration is free we may resort to demul-
-cent drinks and cough mixtures and treat
it as if it were catarrh.

The Bilious Pleurisy is a form of the
disease common in our country. To the char-
-acteristics of the common Pneumonia we
have added many of the symptoms of our
ordinary autumnal fevers. As Pain in the
head. gastric distress & vomiting of bile. black
or yellow colour of the of the tongue. a bitter
or nauseous taste in the mouth and pain in
the right hypochondriac region. In this disease
after a reduction of arterial action. we endea-
-vour to excite perspiration with the Serpentaria
Expatorium. Pleurisy root or Dover's powders.
and the remaining treatment resembles that

Peripneumonia Notha

* in the shape of an ordinary catarrh & and wearing —

: Sometimes paroxysms of dyspnoea resembling spasmodic asthma —

just stated as proper in common pleurisy.
And sometimes a salivation may be
demanded to procure a radical cure.

— " — " — Pneumonia Notha.

There are two distinct diseases requiring somewhat opposite treatment classed under this head. The first of these the Catarrhus suffocativus attacks persons advanced in life or of a feeble frame. The attack is generally sudden but in some instances it comes on gradually. The symptoms are panting & laborious respiration. The pulse feeble & irregular the surface cold damp & somewhat livid without any fixed pain in the chest.

Examinations post mortem sometimes show effusion of serum, mucus, pus or purulent matter or coagulable lymph on the mucous membrane

or in the air cells of the Lungs. In some cases there is no effusion. In these cases there is found inflammation of the lining membrane and death then takes place from spasmodic constriction

The inflammation often extends to the pleura & sometimes to the pericardium & sometimes to the alimentary canal. & the liver & there are congestions in the brain. When the attack is violent it generally proves fatal

Treatment. Moderate bleedings may be employed if the system is not too much prostrated. Blood should be drawn however with great caution and in small quantity Topical depletion is generally sufficient Emetics are useful. They dislodge the congestions of the bronchia and relieve the other symp-

℞ Liq. Ammon. — ℥vi|ij
Tinct. Scill. — ℥ij
Ol. Succ. — ℥ss —
M. ft. Linim. a tatte sp. fuc.

difficult & laborious respiration

-toms. After the emetic a Blister over the whole chest is useful. Opium in nearly all the stages of this complaint may be liberally employed either alone or in combination with some active expectorants. As Oyuill Am-moniac. Senaka &c — Musk. Asafatida Vol. Alk: & Senaka Snake root an abe use-ful. Inhalation of steam

2 The other form of Pneumonia Notha the Lungs are engorged with blood constituting pulmonary apoplexy and is to be managed as such. It come on without premonition and generally attacks the intemperate though it is sometimes met with in those of opposite habits

The Symptoms are pain about the chest. flushed countenance, tense forehead & wild

Lungs. The lungs externally of a dark hue exhibit the same appearance when cut into they fill the whole cavity of the thorax and the air cells are completely filled up by the impaction of blood —

+ a stimulating emetic and a blister over the chest, especially early into which opium enters largely —

eye and the patient is restless and is unable in a violent attack to change his position

The Treatment consists in prompt & copious bleeding. No Lep blood should be evacuated here than in cephalic congestion. I have known 3 ℔x. of blood to be taken at once. Cases do occur among the young when this depletion cannot be employed. When the lancet is entirely prohibited local depletion by cups

Of Pertussis

This of various kinds 1 Hiccough 2 Chincough 3 Whooping cough. The latter begins like a ~~cold~~ catarrh with fever and the symptoms are those of a catarrhal affection for a few days, after which there will be paroxisms of a coughing denominated from its sound

being the parts of complexion
is often a suffusion of countenance
proceeding to lividness & is often
relieved by a discharge of blood
from the nose or mouth —

It is a general rule that when a
disease depends upon atmospheric influence
it is not contagious —

Whooping cough. Paroxysms of these paroxysms generally terminate in vomiting or an expectoration of phlegm which procures relief for a time.

The season of the year has considerable influence on the duration and violence of the disease

This disease terminates by gradually wasting the strength or it runs into Consumption Asthma or Hydrothorax or Hydrocephalus

It is probable that the disease is sometimes contagious. but it sometimes appears as an epidemic.

Whooping cough appears to be an inflammatory disease of the mucus membrane lining the Larynx trachea. Bronchia & air cells of the Lungs—

Sometimes the inflammation leaving the lining membrane and attacking the deeper seated part. The pectoral diseases of pneumonic inflammation

The irritation of the remote cause produces an inflam. of lining membrane of Bronchia & the coming of which is in masses accompanied with fever brings on coughing

When it is mild it runs its course & terminates spontaneously without any derangement of the material functions of the body. But when the inflam-mation is violent spasm in some instances prevents respiration and the patient dies in convulsions. In other instances it produces such effusions into the lungs as prevent the air acting on the blood and the patient dies with suf-focation. Or it terminates in suppuration and the patient dies of Pulmonary Consump-tion.

There are two leading indications in the treatment of this disease. First: To subdue the violence of the disease. Secondly. To over-come perverted action. To fulfil the first evacuations are demanded. In the case of a patient whose the pulse is active and

+ The bleeding is to be repeated as long as the necessity for it continues —

As the disease generally shows itself bleeding is not at all demanded. Vomits, purging & remedies to aid expectoration is all that is demanded

+ I know nothing about this article

and there is pulmonary oppression we may bleed cautiously &c. In most cases evacuations of the alimentary canal by Emetics or Cathartics are sufficient. Of the latter ~~drastics~~ Calomel in large doses answers best

Local remedies as. Cupping. Leeching & blistering are advantageous.

The Fixed Alkalies are highly useful

The Narcotics and Antispasmodics have been recommended. Of the former Opium will be found highly useful. Cicuta. Belladonna and others of this class are exploded. Of the latter Musk. Castor. Asafoetida & Amber are useful. ~~The Moschus factitius is said to be useful~~

To break up the chain of morbid associations or overcome perverted action

Peruvian Bark has been highly recommended

but I have not witnessed much benefit from it. The same may be said in regard to the Arseniacal Solution

Sacch: Saturn: has been strongly recommended but of its precise degree of utility I know nothing nor am I able to say much of the Pil: Argenti

Sulph: Zinci I supposed to have more than ordinary efficacy in these cases.

Sulph: Cupri may be beneficial

Cantharides gradually given in the form of Tincture till it produces strangury is often highly advantageous. Dr Physick is in favour of this

External Applications are beneficial. Irritating Liniments or the juice of Garlic rubbed along the vertebral column prove often highly serviceable.

Regimen. As the disease is of an inflammatory nature an Antiphlogistic course in the commencement is to be pursued

When the disease is protracted change of residence from town to the country is beneficial. Exposure to fresh air has been recommended. But cold proves highly deleterious. When the inflammatory stage has passed over & the weather is mild is commendable benefit will be derived from carrying or riding the child out daily.

Exposure to medicated air has been recommended and children have been taken into mines. Soap works, tan yards, Dye shops &c. But these are of doubtful advantage. So are the Far Fumigations.

Of late in this country Vaccination has been

~~Decoction~~ proposed as a counter agent of Whoop-
-ing cough. But this is the new suggestion it was
tried some years ago in Great Britain and
from repeated experiments it was found that
it was not useful and practitioners were e-
-ven cautioned against its use

Asthma.

This is a paroxysmal disease arising from caus-
-es acting directly on the Lungs or indirectly through
the system Of the first kind are acrid inhalations
and different states of the atmosphere as regards
either its sensible or insensible qualities. The second-
-ary causes are irritation of the alimentary canal
from worms. foods- inanition or repletion. Supp-
-pression of some natural discharge. Recession

Pain in the breast a
sense of tightness
[illegible] wanted [illegible] suffers, a pallid
[illegible] Great deep of breath
sharp at night, gives way by 4 h's
stage of perspn. in which Great
respir. Uneasy sense of the chest
through next day & pain at 4 p.m.
the next night. Next is dist. by
the sudden of its fever. This period
recurs.

of eruptions. Metastasis of disease or bebement
spasion. These may be considered as exciting cau-
-ses acting on a strong predisposition. This has been
supposed to consist in a peculiar conformation
of the chest, but the disease often appears where
there is no such conformation of the thorax
Yet this is not universally the
case as I have met with the disease
where the chest has been remarkably expand

The attack lasts several hours when it gives
way and there is a discharge of urine or perspi-
-ration after some intermission another paroxism
comes on & there is a succession of paroxisms till
the disease has expended itself. It frequently
terminates in other diseases as Consumption Hydrothorax
Anasarca, diabetes, or Aneurysm of the
heart aorta or other great vessels

Terminating congestion of the lungs

On Dissection the Lungs sometimes appear healthy at others the mucus membrane of the Lungs is found inflamed as well as the pleura and parenchyma substance of the Lungs and sometimes copious effusion

Asthma has been generally divided into the Spasmodic and Humoral. This distinction is not of much importance in practice as both species demand nearly the same remedies

The Treatment is divided into such as abates the violence of the paroxysm and such as prevents a return of it.

V. S. would be supposed very highly beneficial but it is not attended with all the advantages we would expect from it. Yet in plethoric cases it is indispensable, somewhat abates the

& most undoubtedly it prevents those organic derangements of the lungs which are liable to take place

and opposed with phlegm

violence and shortens the duration of the paroxism.
There are cases where there is great oppression of the
& a congested state of the Lungs. Here topical
depletion by cups is beneficial and they are more
effectual when applied to the back than to the sides
or breast. Emetics are often of signal utility
and of them Ipecacuanha is to be preferred
Squill has been highly extolled and answers
well in the cases of old people when the lungs
are torpid. In the use of emetics where we wish
to break down the disease they are to be given so
as to excite vomiting. But in the advanced stage
where there are accumulations of phlegm they are
to be given in nauseating doses so as to promote
expectoration and the stimulating expectorants
as Squill. Gum Ammoniac. Vol: Alk: &c may
at the same time be employed.

* At the common Rhetor is allowed to be
of the Defoil nobility

Purgatives are not so advantageous in asthma as in some other diseases. But when the bowels are torpid they are to be employed & Calomel is to be preferred. It is to be given in such a dose as shall purge actively. The Narcotics and Antispasmodics have been recommended. Best of these Opium is the best. But it should not be employed in the early stages. Blisters to the chest are not so advantageous as would be supposed. Applied to the extremeties they have been said to be more useful. Whether this is the case or not I do not know. It would be well to substitute some other vesicating application and we have reason to believe that the Tartar Emetic Plaster would be useful The internal use of cold water. tepid water. hot water or hot beverages especially hot coffee with

-out sugar or cream I have known them to re-
-lieve a paroxism of asthma. Coffee has been
by some recommended as an expectorant.
Exposure to cold air is often beneficial, and
sitting with the feet to the fire is also often
useful.

To relieve the lungs when much oppressed
the inhalations of vapours may be resorted to
with utility. One of the best is the gases or artificial airs, but these are explosive.
The root of the Stramonium ~~also~~ is notorious
as a palliative in asthma. The patient is to smoke
it by means of a pipe. I have witnessed its
palliative effects. But whether it is better
than Tobacco I do not know. It would seem
to be best suited to dry or spasmodic asthma.

Mysore is inspired by Hindu. It is common to unite Sh with Ch as in a Shakyasha.

To prevent the recurrence of the disease we re-
-sort to the various tonics, and as the alimentary
canal is frequently disordered. The management
is the same as in dyspepsia. Sol a little
advantage will be derived from the habitual
use of garlic or Cayenne pills alone or more peculi-
-arly in combination. The Germ has been recom-
-mended. The Cold Bath is sometimes useful.
When the disease is continued from habit. to
subdue the morbid associations Blisters or issues
to the extremeties are to be employed.
The Diet should be strictly regulated as in
dyspepsia and the vicissitudes of the weather
should be carefully guarded against. The
exercise & labour of a long journey or the
efforms of a military life often prove
of advantage in the cure of asthma

WITH

WITH

When all these means fail the change of place of residence will often prove beneficial. This is to be chosen by the patient and it will generally be found that a low is to be preferred to an elevated situation

A residence on the Sea Shore and Sea Bathing are often useful when the Sea air can be borne which is not always the case.

Angina Pectoris

This is a disease of rare occurrence and the attack takes place without any premonition A person will be seized while walking with pain beneath the sternum which extends itself to the arm successively affecting the elbow wrist and fingers. After a few attacks it

Coughing straining at Stool &c

will come on in bed & from the most trifling causes The most common is the ascending stairs or a hill and particularly after dinner

The Symptoms are the pain just mentioned great anxiety. sense of suffocation. palpitations. laborious respiration. cold surface. with many symptoms of this kind so severe that the patient thinks he is about to die. The sensation about the heart is said by some to be more that of uneasiness than acute pain. but in some cases which I have observed it has been most excruciating and agonizing

No distinct light is shed upon the disease by dissection. In some cases there are no traces of disorders of the viscera. In others the coronary vessels of the heart have been found ossified or the heart enlarged by accumulations of adeps

effusions of serum within the thorax or pericarditis of the liver or membranous adhesions of the lungs

It appears to be a spasmodic disease depending on atonic Gout affecting the heart & lungs.

and the patient often enjoys good health in the interval of the paroxism The pain goes off severely from the way in which it extended leaving first the fingers next the wrist then the forearm &c &c

The Treatment is divided into such as is proper in the paroxism and such as is to be employed to procure a radical cure. In a case of considerable violence it will be necessary to bleed and if the patient is robust 20 or 30 ounces should be taken at a bleeding and in the more violent cases it is sometimes required

A drum of Canal a Ethan in the
commencement of the attack
is highly advantageous as in the
Mississippi

to repeat it and to the same extent as at first
As a general rule it will be proper to urge the
Cancet till relief is afforded
Cups to the back and Blisters to the Breast are
useful
The bowels should be opened with some ac-
-tive purgative as Calomel and Jallop
In Europe as the disease is viewed as Spasmodic
they resort to remedies to overcome this kind of action
No doubt after the reduction of ~~other~~ action, these
articles of which Opium is the best will be useful
The paroxism when violent is more promptly re-
-lieved by V. S. than by any other means. Though
when there is great debility it is not to be
pushed to a great extent.
Sinapisms & other remedies employed in dis-
-placed gout are to be employed

For the radical cure of the disease we employ resort to drains or counter irritants. A perpetual Blister over the breast has been recommended though the irritation of Tartar Antimony is to be preferred. Issues on the inside of the thighs have been highly recommended.

The various Tonics have been recommended, but more confidence is placed in the mineral & the preparations of Copper, White Vitriol and the Nitrate of Silver, than in the vegetable articles. But none of them have I used. The plan I pursue is to avoid all exciting causes and employ such remedies as are useful in atonic gout. The bowels should not be al-

The dish should be washed
dyer's cloth

-bowel to become constipated

Exercise on horse-back or in a carriage is often beneficial.

As regards medicines such as are applicable in dyspepsia answer well here and when there is much tendency to spasm. Anti-spasmodics are useful

We prevent plethora by the usual means.

Now one ought to expect to cure this disease, when inveterately established there is some organic derangement bidding defiance to all remedies

Vide. Cullen's definition of pulmonary consumption

H. arbor's genuine consumption

Phtisis Pulmonalis

This has been generally defined to be an ulcer of the lungs.

Phtisis is a Greek word signifying a destruction consumption or wasting away and this when applied to the lungs means an ulceration of these organs. Yet pulmonary derangement may run its course without the slightest lesion in these organs. Pulmonary consumption appears in various forms, and by some Nosological writers has been divided into a great many species. I shall divide them into as many species as practical utility requires & give a history of each, and first of

Tubercular Consumption. The tubercles giving name to this disease are small masses of an indurated substance found in the

and especially in the upper and posterior parts of the lungs. Their seat is in the cellular substance. They are of various size from that of a millet seed up to that of a beans. The smaller tubercles are denominated miliary tubercles and contain no cavity.

The tubercles appear in many parts of the body.

substance of the Lungs. Their production is thought to be connected with a scrofulous diathesis. and this may be the case; but that they are enlarged and indurated ~~as~~ by sympathic gland is unfounded. They are formed by deposition of matter from the capillary vessels. They are sometimes of a cheesy, sometimes of a cartilaginous & sometimes of an osseous structure. They sometimes remain for years in a state of inaction. But being excited into action the disease denominated pulmonary consumption comes on. A cavity forms in the middle of the tubercle which is filled with an ill concocted matter. This cavity increases till the tubercle loses its hardness, and an abcess denominated vomica is formed. After the rupture of the abscess ulceration extends rapidly till the substance of the lung is destroyed

sometimes thin and almost transparent as other cartilaginous. So is their coats whatever their appearance, which Berrete proves.

It is sometimes accident that a tumour has healed by that removing marks of a cicatrice.

× as the menses or haemorrhoids

or involved in one mass of disease. and nothing is left of the tubercle but an empty cyst.

Sometimes only one tubercle takes on this action and then the progress of the disease is slow or the ulceration may heal & then may there be a temporary restoration of health. But on the next exposure to an exciting cause the disease may return it may again heal and run this course for a series of years

The most common of the exciting causes are Catarrh. ill cured Pneumonic inflammation. certain sedative employments or exposure to inhalations of acrid or irritating particles debauchery, excess in eating or drinking. the cessation of some natural evacuation. repelled eruptions or certain peculiarities of the air of certain places. playing on wind instruments

+ only a little frothy mucus brought up. apparently from the fauces a saltish a briny taste.

pain in the side or sides or in the breast or under the shoulder blades from expectoration

Tubercular consumption is the most insidious and least curable form of pulmonary derange-ment. An uncommon degree of exhiliaration attends it. It prevails most among females and mostly occurs about the age of puberty. But all ages are liable to it.

Tubercular consumption commences with a short dry cough rather tickly than violent In this state the patient may remain for a long time while in others some cases terminate in two or three weeks

The first manifestations of the confirmation of the disease are an increase of the pneumonic af-fection and the pulse which in the beginning was small quick & irritable becomes hard active & bounding and hectic fever sets in. In the process of time great debility and emaciation are produced

"But even in this stage he is not
fearful of approaching death, but
confident of cure

colliquative sweating and diarrhœa comes on and the patient is so reduced that he appears like an animated skeleton. His countenance altered cheek bone prominent adnatid pearl coloured; extremities ædematous.

Concerning the Prognosis there is little to say When tubercular consumption is once fairly established it almost invariably proves fatal and when aphtha appears in this disease it is a most fatal symptom as the patient will not live one week. Copious expectoration of pus. ædema of the extremities denote the speedy approach of death.

The Treatment of tubercular consumption obviously must be different in the different stages of the disease. In the commencement the first indication is to ~~subdue~~ arrest the progress of

The inflammation here is specific and V.S. is considered by some practitioners as an antidote to specific poison. To bleed while the pulse is corded and the blood sizzy will in some instances be to take away the last drop —

† This is a most important remedy —

inflammation in the tubercle. The first means in power & effect for this purpose is V.S. and here while we consider the importance of subduing the inflammation and the fatal consequences of suppuration, we are on the other hand to regard the debility it may occasion. Here as in most other cases we must be guided by the pulse and the state of the system. As to

Topical Bleeding often proves useful when we dare not resort to V.S. And also as an auxiliary to it.

Dry cupping. Sometimes answers well when blood must not be taken in any way

Of the great utility of counter irritants no one doubts. and Blisters. Issues and Setons have been recommended. Of them Blisters are the best. By some the plaster of Tart: Emet:

g

causing a more perma-
-nent & intolerable irritation

Retro clysma Zij of Water & Opium
To be taken in 24 hours

has been prepared. But Blisters are undoubtedly more advantageous. Nor does the tendency of a common Blister to dry or heal up constitute any objection to its use as in chronic complaints more advantage is derived from the frequent repitition of Blisters than from one kept constantly discharging

As a part of the treatment in this stage it is common to resort to remedies which keep down the circulation And the

Saline purgatives have been recommended They should be employed merely to keep the bowels in a soluble state as any excess in their action proves hurtful

The Antimonials in minute doses are useful either alone or in combination with Nitre

Mercury is prejudicial in every stage of

* Vide - Therapeutics

The Prussic Acid has been highly recommended. For an account of which see my work on Therapeutics.

Sometimes we would do a patient injury by putting him under medical treatment

tubercular consumption

Digitalis in some cases has manifestly some valuable powers in the cure of the disease but in others it is manifestly injurious. How to distinguish between the cases I know not.

Emetics have been recommended and appear to be useful in proportion to their wide spread influence on the system. It is by this universal shock to the system that sea sickness often proves useful

When the inflammation is not arrested an abscess forms and Hectic fever with its deplorable concomitants takes place and the termination is universally fatal. Cures may take place in the other forms of consumption in this stage, but never in ~~this stage of~~ tubercular consumption.

These cases may run a course more or less

Lengthened and though we cannot cure yet we may palliate the disease. The first indication is to remove the hectic fever. This is to be treated in the same manner as whether it arises from an ulcer in the Lungs or in some other part of the body and its removal depends on healing the ulcer. As it is generally been considered to be of the nature of scrofula. The Guiacum. Sarsaparilla. Mezereon &c. &c have been freely administered but without much advantage

The Nitric Acid we would be led to hope from the success attending its administration in scrofulous ulcers of other parts, would prove beneficial in tubercular consumption

Inhalations of the vapours of the Balsamic and Terebinthinate preparations have been recommended The best of the medicated vapours is that which arises when boiling water is poured on Balsam Tolu. in the proportion of a pint of the former to an ounce of the latter

The following preparation has sometimes proved advantageous — ℥ss of Cicuta digested for 2 or 3 days in ℥i of Ether. This is to be inhaled from a wineglass held to the mouth

Vapours of Vol: Alk are sometimes beneficial

Smoking certain articles as Tobacco. Stramonium & Opium has been recommended. Much more is to be expected from them

Tar fumigations which have been high-

-ly recommended

Inhaling the vapours arising from the burning of uncleansed sheeps wool promises some benefit It was first introduced into practice by Dr. P. The Inspiration of atmospheric air mixed with any of the inspirable gases has been tried but without success. Breathing the vapour arising from coal has also been tried and it is said in some cases with success but the practice is now nearly obsolete. To be effectual the patient must live night and day among these animals

Interring the patients ~~up~~ in the earth to their necks. denominated by the Spanish Physicians earth bath. was once held by some in considerable estimation. I know nothing of the remedy myself. —

The practice of filling the Lungs with a medicated dust has lately been introduced. If it is useful it is probable that it is owing to the dust acting as a mild escharotic and producing the same effect on ulcers of the Lungs as certain applications to ~~the~~ do on external ulcers

In the latter stages of this disease there are certain affections which are symptomatic and which we should endeavour to palliate. These are

Night Sweats which may be palliated by rubbing the patient with Brandy, salt & other stimulant remedies. The Mineral acids are employed. Acet: plumbi

Have been recommended. The cretaceous preparations often prove beneficial. The milder diu-

as water melon seed & parsley tea &c

Purging however is prejudicial

-retics often I have known to prove useful. Stim-
-ulating the exhalents with active diaphoretics
is of doubtful utility.

Diarrhœa which is to be treated in the man-
-ner formerly mentioned. In these cases it appears
often to depend on an ulcerated state of the
ileum & large intestines. When the symptoms
are urgent an anodyne injection is often useful.

The Cough is often violent and requires the
cough mixtures and demulcents already menti-
-oned. But our chief reliance is to be placed
on opium alone or variously combined. All
the narcotics are in a greater or less degree use-
-ful in cardiac affections. Inhalations of Sulp.
Ether &c &c are here to be employed.

Anasarca of the extremeties sometimes
takes place towards the close of the disease

and is attended with a sensation of burning heat. No cure is to be expected. but we may relieve it by washing the part with hot Brandy, oil & laudanum or by the detraction of 2 a 3 or 4 ounces of blood

Aphthæ are either very irritable or not at all so. the former may be removed by mild gargles. as of milk and water. barley water &c. the latter are given more detergent gargles are to be employed as of Boraf. honey &

By pressure on some parts as the back or lips the cuticle gives way. This may be prevented for a while by covering the part which becomes red, with adhesive plaster. but in process of time the cuticle will break and an ill conditioned sore will be formed. Pressure should be taken off of these

by means of a cushion hollowed out in the middle in form of a ring

Catarrhal Consumption

may be considered as a catarrh permanent and confirmed and at first presents all the appearances of common catarrh. There is cough with pain in the side and at breast. Soreness of the throat attributed by patient to cough. Expectoration of matter resembling pus. But there is no ulcer of the lungs. Nor is any stage of it attended by hemoptysis. It sometimes presents itself as the effect of Catarrhus Suffocativus & forms a kind of Chronic bronchitis. This latter form is chiefly met with in children or aged persons and is distinguished by the dyspnoea.

wearing. There is a sense of oppression rather than acute pain. tenderness of the epigastrium. disease of the dyspeptic viscera marked by irregular bowels and high coloured urine. In process of time the emaciation is extreme and there is a copious expectoration of mucus mixed with pus or purulent matter of a green colour. The tongue cleans. There is a removal of the gastric affection towards the close

oedema of the extremeties & hectic suffusion

Dissection shows the vessels of the lining membrane of the lungs in some cases injected in patches in others this lining membrane is thickened & the bronchia and air cells are filled with pus or mucus sometimes there is a thickening of the substance of the lungs. Disorganization of the heart and various derangements of the abdominal

contents particularly of the Liver

The Treatment. In the Forme of this species the same remedies and treatment are proper as in Tub: Consump: But as it is of a more inflammatory nature and the patients more robust than in that disease. the depleting measures may be pushed to a greater extent The Practice however differs a little in one or two particulars

Emetics are here found effectual and should be recurred to & steadily employed as soon as the inflammatory symptoms are abated

The Balsamic articles are here particularly useful. Of these the Bals. Tolu is to be preferred though the Copaiva and its Kindred articles are not without utility. One of the best preparations of Tolu is sold as a Balsam nortiana under the name of Balsam of Honey

There are cases in which Salivation should be resorted to

In the treatment of those cases resembling Chronic Bronchitis, there is a little difference. The depletory measures should be resorted to with more caution.

Emetics are here singularly beneficial

Inhalations are useful and should be employed

The Tar Water is here eminently serviceable.

— " — " —

Phthisis Laryngea

In this disease at the first nothing but the Larynx is affected. It commences with tickling in the Larynx, difficult breathing from constriction of the glottis & is attended by a pecu-

are generally prejudicial

-liar noise & difficult expectoration of tough mucus, hoarseness and pain

In the advanced stages it is attended by Hectic fever. The pulse is never full and strong. The bowels are always costive and as the disease advances the lungs become involved and the respiration is more difficult

Treatment. We are to depend chiefly on topical depletion by Leeches which are to be continued as long as any symptoms of inflammation remain and are to be succeeded by a Clister

Emetics are sometimes of utility. prejudicial

The Alterative use of Mercury united with Cicuta or Opium is to be tried

A course of the Decoction of Sarsaparilla has been lately recommended. I know nothing of it.

The common cause of the disease is cold But there is another cause discovered by Dr P— i which is an elongation of the uvula so that it touches the palate epiglottis irritating that and this irritation is extended to the lungs so that they may become one seat of disease The symptoms are Hard dry cough. Frequent efforts to swallow which bring on violent coughing

So great is the sensibility acquired by the Larynx that after some time there will be an almost continual cough and on examination we will find the uvula lengthened. It may sometimes be cured by corroborant

gargles. But the best mode of treating it is to cut away the lower end of the uvula Neither danger nor hemmorhage attends the operation and in one or two days the uvula heals. The cough and other symptoms do not immediately disappear. but are continued by the force of habit for a longer or shorter time. in some cases even as long as two or three months—

Apothematous Consumption

This form of consumption also denominated abscess of the Lungs is common in cold climates as a consequence of Pneumonic inflammation. Being occasioned by pleurisy. wounds or contusions of the Lungs and all other cases of active inflammation it may be suspected where

three have preceded it

The Symptoms are. Pain in the Lungs which is never
fluctuating. A Cough loud and violent pro. dis-
-charging only mucus or phlegm till the abscess
has ruptured

The Treatment is nearly the same as in
catarrhal consumption. In these cases I would
from the very commencement employ Mer-
-cury with a view to Salivation. The abscess
being formed which is known by the rigors
and other symptoms indicative of such an e-
-vent it is desirable that the abscess should
be opened. It commonly ruptures spontane-
-ously. When this does not happen an the Symp-
-toms are very urgent it has been recommended
to promote the rupture by means of emetics.
But as it is a hazardous remedy, it should

only be resorted to in cases where the symptoms are extremely urgent. It has also been proposed to let out the matter by puncturing the abscess. I never saw the operation performed and cannot decide on its propriety.

After the rupture of the abscess the matter is imperfectly brought up and the dyspnoea continues. The best remedies in this stage are inhalations of the vapour of water. ether &c. In some of these cases I have derived advantage from the mixture of Nitric acid and Liq ammoniae, Opium is an excellent remedy

It has been customary to advise the removal of patients to a milder and more temperate

climate. Though some prefer a miasmatic country and it appears from the estimates of some practitioners, that is generally the case. That in those situations where intermittents are most common consumptions are most rare. But the minds of practitioners generally are not made up on this subject. It is yet difficult to determine on the place to which we should send our patients. It appears that in many of the places to which we have been in the habit of sending our patients the disease is very common, Paris, Montpellier, Naples or any part of Italy, Lisbon constitute no objection to this. The parts of Spain appear some to be the best.

The best part of the West Indies for them is the Caryer islands and Cuba answers well

the Bermuda islands are extremely liable to the disease. No section of the United States is entirely free from it. The sea shore is to be avoided. The best part of the United States for consumptive patients is in East Florida near St Augustin. But I do not know whether confinement at home during the winter would not prove more serviceable. A sea voyage is sometimes of use in the commencement of the complaint — If we decide on keeping the patient at home, during the winter he should be confined to his room which should be kept at an equable temperature generally about 62° or 65° which should not be allowed to fluctuate night nor day.

Exercise is greatly celebrated

The Diet should be strictly regulated, It should consist of Good light and easily digestible with-out any tendency to heat or excite the System Milk alone or mixed with the farinaceous arti-cles answers well. When this does not agree the more wholsome vegetables may be employ-ed. The Mucilage of the Lichen Islandicus of the consistence of calves foot jelly sweetened with sugar will be found very useful

All exciting causes particularly exposure to cold should be avoided. Flannel should be worn next to the skin

Dropsy

Is a praternatural collection of a serous or watery fluid in the cellular membrane or cavities of the body. It is differently named according to its situation in different parts. But every species of it demands nearly the same treatment.

Dropsy, may take place from excessive effusion or from a dificiency of action in the absorbents, and most commonly from the former. The existence of such collections of a fluid presupposes derangement of functions. This I take to be an altered action of the blood vessels. By effusion it is that the arteries relieve themselves

when excited. When the effused matter is thrown out of the body as by urination a cure takes place. But unhappily this does not generally happen. When the fluid is effused into parts of the body it acts as an error Loci. and an irritant. stimulating the vessels to a still further effusion of serum

I have placed dropsy in this class of diseases because most of our efficient remedies are directed to the absorbent system

Dropsy is unquestionably connected with opposite states of the system. It is sometimes connected with activity of the circulation and it is sometimes a disease of weak action and may arise from disease of the Liver, Spleen or Pancreas

The common effect of increased vascular action is hemorrhage. But if this does not take place or is restrained it is apt to terminate in effusion of a watery or serous fluid constituting dropsy. But on the other hand dropsy is frequently the effect of debility. Whether the dropsy arises from high or debilitated action may be discovered by the pulse and certain conditions of the system and perhaps as an auxiliary means by the state of the urine

The causes of dropsy are mostly the preceding diseases by which the balance of the system has been disturbed

Compression of the blood vessels also produces dropsy

Anasarca—

Most of what I have to say of this will apply to ascites— This species of dropsy shows itself at first by swelling of the feet. The tumour is soft and inelastic. By degrees the swelling ascends upwards and at last even the face and eye lids become full and bloated and sometimes watery effusions into the abdominal and thoracic cavities accompany it forming universal dropsy

In many of these cases the skin is hot and dry and without perspiration. The pulse is full tense and corded. There is much torpor and heaviness and constant fever. Vesications sometimes form on the skin

Treatment. There are two indications here to be attended to. Firstly To evacuate the fluid

accumulated. Second. To check the morbid action producing it.

We should endeavour to abate the high action and it is fortunate that the remedies which reduce the circulation excite the absorbents. All those remedies which reduce the force of the circulation are employed and their use under such circumstances is often of indispensible utility. But its employment should be tempered by a sound discretion. When the pulse is full, tense and corded. The blood drawn will be found with many signs of inflammation and there will be many signs of symptoms of a febrile condition of the system. When such symptoms continue the bleeding should be repeated. In some cases great advantage is derived almost im-

-taneously from the Cup of Blood. Now and then cases occur when a profuse Bleeding will do more than all other remedies. The Lancet however is not our only remedy but may use all the evacuant remedies

Emetics are now rarely employed except to relieve the stomach when loaded and oppressed and in cases combined with intermittent fever But I have sometimes used them with advantage when there was much torpor of the system and insensibility to the action of remedies.

Purgatives are called for both on account of their action on the Lymphatics and their power in reducing the circulation. In the selection of cathartics care and discrimination are demanded. Formerly the drastic cathartics or what have been called Hydragouges were

preferred. But they are not proper in the early and excited states of the disease. They are only useful in old cases where the habit is torpid and the viscera diseased. The tartrite preparations are now generally preferred. The combination of Cremor Tartar and Jalap in the dose of - 3i - of the former with 10 or 15 of the latter will often prove highly useful. It is an interesting fact that the combination of Jalap which is a drastic purgative, with some of the mild ~~Cathartics~~ articles forms a very very mild purgative

These not succeeding we resort to remedies which act on the absorbents. But we should recollect we are treating a disease of an inflammatory character and our remedies

will therefore be such as will not excite arterial action. (The Dr then mentioned the following remedies with some account of each, for which will be found in his The - - ies.)

Cremor Tartar. Soluble Tartar. The Mineral and Vegetable ~~acids~~ alkalies Potash. Acetate of potash. Citrate of potash. Nitrate of Potash. — Spiritus Nitri Dulcis. A certain diaporetic mixture - Parsley root tea. The infusion of the Scabies a species of Lichen. Pityriasis. But the disease sometimes assumes a different form

and demands different treatment. Here we must dispense with V.S. & when there is much torpor of system & insensi-

-bility to the action of remedies. The drastic purgatives are selected as Gamboge Scammony. Elaterium &c. &c. &c. and they sometimes prove useful -

When the pulse is feeble the countenance pale and the skin cold Digitalis hardly ever fails to do good

Tobacco as nearly allied to Digitalis has been recommended. The Squill is oftentimes highly useful (See Therap.)

Cases of dropsy sometimes take place in a very weak and cachectic state of the system. Under such circumstances the Cantharides have been prescribed - The following remedies have also been recommended - viz. Ol. Terb: Polygala Senega Colchicum Autumnale. The Alliaceæ of

which, the Allium Sativum is the best. The Alliyeous a; of which the best are the mustard and the horse-radish. And the Guiacum and Sarsaparilla of which the former is the best.

Diaphoretics are of more importance than practitioners are generally aware of and are peculiarly useful in those cases caused by intermittent fever and attended by visceral obstruction. External means of exciting perspiration may be employed. Inveloping the limbs in silk or cloth answers well. Frictions with warm oil are sometimes useful As internal means Opium has sometimes proved useful Dover's powders have at times been used with with advantage

do has the Cupat: Perfol: which is particularly useful in the dropsies of intermittent countries

Mercury is not so well suited to anasarca as ascites or hydrothorax. but when anasarca arises from visceral obstruction it is indispensible. the cases in which it is proper are those in which there is some tone in the system but it is not to be resorted to till vascular action has been reduced

We have sometimes to resort to local measures to relieve the painful distention of the part. small punctures with a sharp Lancet may be employed. but they should not penetrate too deep as erisipelatous inflamma-

-tion and gangrene may be produced. pressure on a part or torpor of the ca-pillaries may also induce gangrene. The vesicating remedies which are so commonly useful in these affections do not here admit of general use they even sometimes produce them themselves. What I have found best to prevent mortification is the pressure of a flannel roller above and below the part. Blisters are not uniformly inadmissible. Sometimes bathing the limb with brandy or cold water proves useful

Ascites

If a collection of water in the abdomen it is sometimes in the cavity of the perito-

-neum and at others between the peri-
toneum and abdominal muscles

After a while there will be a swell-
-ing of the abdomen and the presence
of a fluid is ascertained by its fluc-
-tuation

The causes are much the same as
those of anasarca and I suppose it
may also be occasioned by a secretion
of gas from the blood-vessels which
becoming condensed forms a fluid.
It is sometimes occasioned by a repel-
-ling of the perspiration

Examinations post mortem in cases of death
from ascites; besides the accumulations

of fluid, exhibit disease of one or more of the abdominal viscera

The Treatment is the same as that of anasarca. But as it is more commonly connected with visceral disease Mercury is often times demanded. When the debility is such as to forbid the use of mercury. The Nitric Acid may be substituted. Evacuations of the fluid by paracentesis or tapping (for the mode of performing which I refer you to the Prof's Surg.) are to be employed when the collection of water is such as to disturb the respiration and to render the patient very uncomfortable. Tapping often affords considerable relief and after it our medicines act more kindly

Before resorting to tapping a Blister over the abdomen should be tried

As a species of ascites we have

Encysted Dropsy

Which is a collection of water in small sacs attached to the viscera and supposed to be derived from hydatids

Little or no thirst or fever attends it and when it occurs in women Menstruation ceases

The same general course of treatment is to be pursued as in the common form of ascites: especially the mercurial practice which I might say is the only one entitled to our confidence in this form of the disease

Hydrothorax

Comes on with uneasiness at the lower end of the sternum. accompanied by a difficulty of breathing which is increased during the night while the patient is in an horizontal position, and a cough at first dry
and sometimes anasarcous swellings of the lower extremeties. These symptoms gradually increase and a considerable time elapses before the complaint is formed. Then the difficulty of respiration is increased. The patient is unable to lie in an horizontal posture. has alarming dreams and sometimes palpitations of the heart. The face and extremeties are cold. the pulse irregular

there is also pain extending from the heart to the deltoid muscles of one or both arms. The countenance is pale and accompanied with a profuse clammy sweat and delirium and want of sleep attend the latter stages of Hydro-thorax. The termination is often sudden even when the patient appears to be doing well

Hydrothorax may be confounded with other diseases. But Corvisart says that on striking the sternum if there be Hydrothorax. Fluctuation will denote the presence of the fluid

Hydrothorax is excited by the same causes which produce the other forms of dropsy

Dissection – shows the Lungs diseased from inflammation and considerable collections of water. Sometimes the fluid is effused into the cavity of the pericardium filling it up and forming Hydrops Pericardii and it is in these latter cases I suppose death generally occurs so suddenly

The Treatment of Hydrothorax is to a certain extent the same as that of other forms of dropsy. As it is in the early stages almost always inflammatory. we are to commence the treatment with V.S. and the operation is to be repeated as often as these symptoms continue to call for it. Next we should apply cups

to the back. as they Sem act more Sene-
-ficially in diseases of the Lungs than
when applied to the Breast. Blisters
should be applied which should be
renewed from time to time & kept discha-
-ging by some stimulant dressing

Nitre is in Hydrothorax highly beneficial
But after action has been reduced we
resort to the more direct diuretics. The
best is a Combination of Squill &
Calomel. The mouth becoming sore
by the action of the mercury is a most
favourable symptom

Digitalis has been recommended
highly but I have not much confi-
-dence in it in Hydrothorax

Oxymel of Colchicum is useful in this
form of dropsy

The drastic articles are found to answer best.

Expectorants are prescribed rather as palliatives than as having a tendency to promote a radical cure. Expectorants generally possess diuretic properties

Oxymel of Garlic is also useful es-
-pecially in the case of drunkards.

Emetics are improper except to relieve
the Lungs from the oppression of phlegm
or mucus

Purging is generally viewed is improp-
-per in pulmonary diseases, and common-
-ly is so. But I have have witnessed
beneficial effects from it in women
who bear purging much better than
men. It has been in the early stages of
hydrothorax when the pulse was ac-
-tive and the constitution sound that
I have derived advantage from purg-
-ing

The Diet should be low in acute
or febrile dropsy

Drinks are not only allowable but sometimes promote the discharge. When they prove injurious will readily be discovered and they can be discontinued. The Infusion of Pine tops is a useful drink.

The second indication in the treatment of dropsy, is to prevent a recurrence of the affection. This is to be accomplished by avoiding all exciting causes and the use of by corroborating the system by tonics. Peruv. Bark. alone or in combination with the Chalybeate preparations are serviceful. Sometimes a strong hydropic affection exists and then it will be proper to combine a diuretic with the tonic remedy.

I think I have been more successful in hydrothorax than in ascites

The Cold Bath when it agrees with the patient answers extremely well but to all the cases of Hydrothorax it is inapplicable when there is much debility

Exercise is also oftentimes effectual in preventing a relapse and has sometimes cured the disease itself

Hydrothorax is the form of dropsy least curable. Ascites next and Anasarca the most readily cured

Hydrocephalus

This is divided into two species the acute and chronic. I shall first speak of the acute species denominated Hydrocephalus Acutus or Hydrencephalus. This is not uncommon

In girl about the age of puberty
when menstruation does not take
place & is irregular, the brain sometimes
takes on a vicarious action & hydrocephalus
is the result —

languor. Head dizzy, skin, uneasiness of the head, pained. tongue loaded sensation of stomach
Child pretty & precocious — but generally
comes on with usual symptoms
of Pyrexia —

in childrens. It occurs sometimes in more advanced life though but rarely

The causes of Hydrencephalus are such as act directly on the brain as falls, tumours, Schirrus and various other disorganizations of the brain. Disorders of the prima via also produce it as worms bordy, constipation, Cholera. Ipantum so does the Remittent Fever of childrens which occurs in the fall months

Hydrencephalus comes on with the ordinary symptoms of Fever as nausea vomiting &c. Then is a strange sensation and noise in the ears. the pulse is active and irregular and there is a Fever of the remittent form

The respiration frequent & laborious
the eyes glazed, the forehead
sloping —

In the second stage there is much stupor and heaviness. the pupils are dilated. the pulse slow and the bowels constipated. The stools are watery or clay coloured or mixed with green bile and look as if they had been oiled. In the third stage there is a rolling of the head. delirium. spasms or convulsions and a remarkably rapid. diminutive tremulous pulse

I consider the proximate cause of this disease to be an augmented action of the vessels of the brain - of a peculiar character and distinct from inflammation or congestion. The collection of water I take to be not the cause of the disease but the consequence of the preexisting morbid action of the vessels. Thus Hydrencephalus may

Dis. Eff. in ventr of brain or between brain & membr. or in both situations. The effused fluid is sometimes watery at others thick and sopy. Marks of infln. either recent or remote. Thickening of tissues. Softening of brain. Sometimes no marks of derangement appear. The sympathetic viscera disordered. Intest. contract by spasm. Liver swelled & appearance of infln. of the stom.

exist without effusion. And on dissection in some cases when there have been symptoms of Hydrocephalus no effusion has been found but even a preternatural want of fluid and sometimes when there have been no symptoms of Hydrocephalus collections of water have been found in the Brain

The Treatment. Our treatment must vary according to the stage of the disease which we are treating. Called in the first stage we may cure the disease But after effusion has taken place death is almost inevitable. In the first stage the leading indication is to subdue arterial action. For this purpose

V. S. though of much less importance

A Blister to the head is useful. It should remain until the suppurative process is induced. The head should be shaved sometime previous to the application of the blister to prevent strangury

in hydrencephalus than we would have reason to suspect. which may be owing to the peculiar nature of the disease it is not to be neglected

Active and unremitting Purging by the most active cathartics is the treatment upon which we are to rely

Emetics are very useful when there is reason to suspect a foul stomach and in some cases when there is not. But when there is a rush of blood to the head as marked by throbbing of the carotids red eye and suffused countenance they are wholly inadmissible. By pursuing this course of treatment the disease is often arrested.

In this disease it is by no means rare

after 10 or 15 days when the progress is rapid for a cessation of the symptoms to take place. But this is a treacherous calm. The vessels have relieved themselves by an effusion into the brain. After a short time this effused fluid acts as an exciting cause and the disease returns with redoubled violence and it is now nearly a hopeless case. Nothing here answers so well as Mercury which is to be employed boldly. As much is to be given internally as the stomach and bowels will bear and it is to be externally applied by frictions. and by this liberal use of it some cases of recovery have occurred. It is true that salivation in children is often attended with the

with peculiar conformation of the Head. being irregularly protuberant in some places particularly over the frontal sinuses. the Head is also disproportionably large.

The discharges from the bowels are difficult to be procured and extremely vitiated, the urine is generally scanty, though I have seen cases when it has been copious

worst consequences. But we use it only as a dernier alternative

The disease often comes on in a different manner and is much less curable. Children of a puny valetudinary habit and scrofulous diathesis are peculiarly liable to the complaint. It makes its appearance slowly The child is fretful and irritable without manifesting any disease. Fever at length takes place. The countenance becomes indicative of great distress. The child is attached to a recumbent posture. rolls his head from side to side, is unquiet. The abdomen is turnid

As effusion has already taken place direct depletion is hardly ever admissible Now and then leeches may be resorted to

Blisters should be applied to the head
In the beginning our chief reliance should
be on purgings. ~~Blister to the head~~

The combination of Calomel & Squill
is often useful

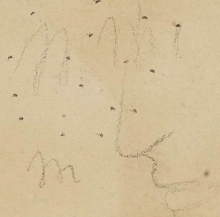
The ordinary duration of the acute form
of the disease is about 2 3 weeks but it
sometimes but it sometimes last consi-
derably longer and sometimes ter-
minates in a much shorter time

The treatment of the other forms
of this disease are more properly surgi-
cal as the operation of tapping the
brain in it has lately been proposed
and several times performed with
complete success. How for it might

be proper to extend this operation to cases of acute Hydrencephalus cannot as yet be decided. The proper period of the disease for performing it. I should suppose would be at the time the vessels have just relieved themselves by effusion

Shasta Dean the
Last Boat waiting)

607
Lark



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